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APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/633,910 08/04/2003		08/04/2003	Shiro Miyamori	788_110 7558	
25191	7590	09/23/2004	EXAMINER		INER
BURR & E	ROWN		JIMENEZ, MARC QUEMUEL		
PO BOX 7068 SYRACUSE, NY 13261-7068				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				3726	

DATE MAILED: 09/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/633,910	MIYAMORI ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Marc Jimenez	3726				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Insions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. It is period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed rs will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
2a) <u></u> □	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This	action is non-final.					
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
Applicati	ion Papers						
10)🖂	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on <u>04 August 2003</u> is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction to the oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority ι	under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) ■ All b) ■ Some * c) ■ None of: 1. ■ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. ■ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. ■ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachmen							
2) Notic 3) Inform	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date 03082004,08042003.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:					

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Itoh et al. (6,283,904) in view of Narita et al. (JP 2002-40755A).

Itoh et al. teach an electrically conductive roll which includes a shaft body 2 and which includes at least a conductive elastic layer 4 formed by extrusion (col. 4, line 5) on an outer circumferential surface of the shaft body 2, wherein the conductive elastic layer 4 being formed of a conductive rubber composition which includes rubber material (col. 4, lines 28-29) and at least one conductive agent (col. 4, line 38).

Itoh et al. teach the invention cited with the exception of the conductive elastic layer having a thermoplastic resin with a melting point in a range from 40-100 degrees C and added in an amount of 5 to 50wt% of the total amount of rubber material and thermoplastic resin.

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Narita et al. teach a conductive elastic layer with thermoplastic resin (see paragraph [0024] of the English translation of Narita et al.).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have provided the invention of Itoh et al. with a thermoplastic resin, in light of the teachings of Narita et al., in order to reduce temperature and humidity dependency as suggested by Narita et al. at paragraph [0024] and as suggested by Itoh et al. at col. 4, lines 22-24 who teaches that it is also possible to add any other kind of agent besides the conductive agent.

Regarding the limitations directed to the melting point range of a particular type of thermoplastic material used, the use of polycotenamer, or the ranges in amounts of thermoplastic added, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have selected the claimed material, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416. See also *Ballas Liquidating Co. v Allied industries of Kansas, Inc.* (DC Kans) 205 USPQ 331. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have used the claimed ranges, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

Regarding claim 2, Itoh et al. uses the claimed materials in col. 2, line 17.

Regarding claim 6, Itoh et al. teach using carbon black (col. 2, line 42).

Regarding claims 7-8, Itoh et al. teach using silica (col. 3, line 32) in the claimed ranges of claim 8.

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Regarding claim 9, Itoh et al. teach the claimed volume resistivity in col. 6.

Regarding claim 10, Itoh et al. teach the claimed thickness (col. 3, lines 64-65).

Double Patenting

4. Claims 1-10 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-10 of copending Application No. 10/649,053. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because '053 teaches an electrically conductive roll which includes a shaft body (claim 1, lines 3 of '053) and which includes at least a conductive elastic layer (claim 1, line 6 of '053 or "resistance adjusting layer") formed by extrusion (claim 2 of '053) on an outer surface circumferential surface of the shaft body, wherein the conductive elastic layer is formed of a conductive rubber composition which includes a rubber material, a thermoplastic resin having crosslinkable double bonds (claim 1, lines 7-8 of '053) and a melting point in a range from 40 to 100 degrees C (claim 6 of '053), and at least one conductive agent (claim 1, line 12 of '053).

Regarding the limitation "the thermoplastic resin being included in an amount of 5 to 50% of a total amount of the rubber material and the thermoplastic resin, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have made the prior art at the claimed ranges, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

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This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Contact Information

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marc Jimenez whose telephone number is (703) 306-5965. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday between 5:30 a.m.-2:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Peter Vo can be reached on (703) 308-1789. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Marc Jimenez

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Patent Examiner

AU 3726

MJ

September 18, 2004